JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS AND HIS CALUMNIES.

To D. GREGORY, Esq. of Berkshire, Delaware county, Ohio. Sin: I received by the last evening's mail your letter of the 19th instant, reporting to me that at a public meeting holden at Delaware, in your county, on the 17th instant, the Hon. Joshua R. Gippines, in an address there made, (during which he heaped much contumely upon Gen. TAYLOR, MIL-LARD FILLMORE, DANIEL WEBSTER, THOS. EWING. THOMAS CORWIN, and myself,) asserted in broad April last (usually called the Allison Letter No. 1) same was concocted by Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ken- all 338, you responded only 183 times to your name, and tucky, and myself; and that, during the address, consequently the derelictions amounted to 155, or nearly oneconsiderable language was used by him derogatory to my honor and integrity, which you deem it unnecessary to repeat; and finally requesting me to
give a public contradiction of what you believe to
give a public contradiction of what you believe to

me, to dishonor Gen. TAYLOR, (one of the greatest and best men now living, as I verily believe,) and to give a fatal stab to the cause of a just, liberal, and patriotic conservatism, to which a large portion of my life has been consecrated, I feel that I the statement of Mr. Gippings to be basely false, and a mere invention of a man who is quite careless as to the means which he adopts to accomplish his political ends. Towards the latter part of April last I had occa-

sion to return to my home for the purpose of visiting my family—Mrs. S. being in very delicate health. After spending a few days there I sat out to resume my seat in Congress; and, while at my quarters in the city of Philadelphia, I opened morning paper, and my eyes, for the first time, fell on Allison letter No. 1. So far from having had I had made several strong and almost vehement appeals to Gen. Taylor in favor of some exposition his opponents and satisfy the Whigs of the counthat I can prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind that he only is the author of this celepulses of his noble heart.

In due sesson we received a reply to our commu-March 4, 1848, /just one year before his Inauguration that is to be, in spite of all the calumnies of follows: "In conclusion, I beg to inform you that the above remarks, though offered with all the candor · due to the grave subjects of which they treat, and . though I have, therefore, no objection to their being generally known, are yet not intended for publication. I have been latterly so much annoved by the publication of many of my letters which · were not prepared nor intended for the press, that before me, and I deeply lament that I cannot, by reason of the concluding injunction, publish it; but ments therein expressed and those contained in the opinion on the subject .- (See Mr. W.'s reply at the end of this letter.

TAYLOR, when he had addressed to me and others to a position of hopelessness and despair. an exposition to the same effect, and possessing all succeed in his undertaking: for then I should pass in the world as a man of more ability than I ever self undertake to compose letters for Gen. TAYLOR! The idea is preposterous. We should as soon think of trying to fight one of his battles. I will add. further, that, before I received the letter of the 4th of March, I had become thoroughly convinced, on inquiry, that the views of Gen. Taylor were sound upon all great questions of public policy, and were such, if they could be developed, as would I felt assured-

- 2. That he would restore Congress to that position in our Africa. system which the founders of the republic intended that body
- and conquest, in the utmost abhorrence :
- spirit which has ever jourked his conduct :
- . That he would endeavor to mitigate in some decree the violence of party spirit, and would set his face against the banner which is borne aloft by Taylou and Fillmone will accursed system of spoils, the source of numberless calamities float triumphantly over your patriotic Commonwealth. to our country, which MARTIN VAN BUREN (now the political idel of Mr. Gippines) in an evil hour transferred from Albany to the seat of our National Government :
- 6. That he would introduce into all departments of public administration competent, faithful, and trustworthy agents, which process would ensure all the changes that any reasonable man could desire.

Finally, that he would give us an Administration fashioned after the example of the earlier Presidents, quest, in concession with the letter which Gen. Taylon wrote with all their moderation, dignity, lofty bearing, and devout aspiration for the triumph of liberty and the glory of our free institutions, and with the example of the Pather of his Country constantly in view, whose spirit and example have been put far away by the Tylers and the Polks of these dege- TAYLOR's position before the country would not be essentially perate days.

Such was my opinion originally of ZACHART TAYLOR, confirmed by the letter of the 4th March, and sfierwards further

confirmed by Allison letters Nos. 1 and 2. I became convinced that the good of my country required that he should be clevated to the Presidency. Upon that opinion I have acted, without giving just cause of offence to any : and for it I am now reviled by Mr. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS in the manner already indicated.

But I have not done with Mr. Giddings. I think the occasion will justify me in saying that I deem myself a much more faithful representative and vindicator of the just rights and interests of the Free States than he is, or ever has been. I say to you, Mr. J. R. Gradieres, that one essential difference between us may be found in the fact that I am always (except for urgent reason) on hand, prepared to give my vote on the important questions referred to, whereas you are notoriterms that the letter of Gen. TaxLor of the 22d of ously delinquent in that regard. I have caused the record to be examined, and it is reported to me (I doubt not truly) that was not written by him, (TAYLOR,) but that the in the calls of the year and nays at the late session, being in give a public contradiction of what you believe to be a base slander, to the end that "a great egotist and demagegue may be put down, falsely professing to be a missionary of justice and of truth."

Similar statements have appeared in the "Union" in this city. In reply, I deem it proper to say that, on personal grounds, I never can consent to take any potice of what Mr. Gippings, may say to my state of what Mr. Gippings, may say to my state of what Mr. Gippings, may say to my state and left Washington for the residue of the systemic of the absence of the session, though you took care to draw your pay up to the last hour, with a liberal sweep for mileage. Yes, sir, when I was on hand endeavoring to express as well as I could the feelings and wishes of my constituents, (though in a manner to give of the enemy, who, being desperate, will not hesitate to resort to any meaus, however feul, to attain their ends." Pennsylvanians, again we say, beware!" any notice of what Mr. Giddings may say to my parlance) with a gentleman from the South; and you prejudice; and in making Gen. TAYLOR and Messrs. must permit me to say, that if the individual was truly FILLMORE, WEBSTER, CORWIN, EWING, and myself indicated, it was an admirable swap, he being just as much which their mendacious organ falsely charges against the diversion," is made; to save Gen. Cass from my attack, they the abuse. But, when an attempt is made, through paired off with SANTA ANNA (Mr. Polk's Commanderin-chief of the Mexican armies) in the height of the battle of Buena Vista. I hold this sort of trafficking of votes on great the self-constituted Apostle of Pree Soil cannot avail before an intelligent public. The last time your name appears is on ought not remain silent; and therefore I pronounce the 5th of August, (Congress adjourned on the 14th,) and after you had bid us adieu, there were sixty-two calls of the yeas and nays, involving the decision of many important quesyeas and nays, involving the Committee of the Whole was

We know that the late Locefoco Secretary of State broken up for want of a quorum, and your name (after the 5th) is uniformly set down on the Journal as one of the causes

But, further, I accuse you of laboring to ensure the eleva-But, further, I accuse you of laboring to ensure the elevation of Lewis Cass to the Presidency purposely, and "with malice aforethought." You know that there is not the slightany agency in "concocting" that letter, I did not est chance of the election of Mr. VAN BUREN; that he can even know that such a paper was to appear, though in no event get over fitten electoral votes, and probably will not receive one. If, therefore, you can divert votes from TAYLOR to VAN BUREN in Ohio, you are aware that the only of his views and principles, such as would disarm tendency will be to ensure the electoral vote of your State to Lewis Cass; and also, if the election should be thrown into

They have been convicted in their game of sending off, try. I was not at all surprised at the contents of that the House of Representatives, that Mr. VAN BUREN would letter, for it contained the same patriotic, generous, not stand the shadow of a chance. It is notorious that a maand man'y sentiments which I well knew he enter- jority of fifteen delegations, (one half of the States,) to wit, tained : and it affords me much pleasure to say Maine, Michigan, Indiana, illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ten- wriggled and squirmed, but feiled utterly to make their charge nessee, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Lou- good, because it was conceived in iniquity, and had not a isiana, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas are for Cass, and only particle of truth in it. brated production, expressing the conceptions of eleven delegations, to wit, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connectihis well-informed and elevated mind, and the im- cut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Florida, are for TAYLOR; New the Keystone State. Its object is to make the Pennsylva-On the 31 st of January last, several members of Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Georgia are equally divided. Dians believe that Gen. Taylor, who resides in the South, and Congress having become convinced that some ex- And where is Ohio ? Originally it stood ten Whigs to ten position of the opinions of Gen. Taxlor on public Locos, and you came in (as a sort of Whig) to make eleven. Would not suit them as well as Gen. Cass, who resides in the North, and owns no slaves. At the same time they have questions would be proper, united with me in a But at the opening of the late session you repudiated the nomiletter to him, making inquiries as to his views on nation of the Whigs for Speaker, factiously opposed the elecseveral topics, the particulars of which I cannot tion of Mr. Winthrop, who was cordially supported by John state, as I did not preserve a copy of the letter. Quincy Adems, and from that hour have been the bitter enemy of the Whig party. You will, in the event a choice of nication from Gen. TAYLOR, dated at Baton Rouge, President is thrown in the House, hold the vote of Chio in President is thrown in the House, hold the vote of Chio in your hands. How will you cast it? I believe that, if it proved to be of so objectionable a character that, the printing of it having been tendered to members of their party, pub-Mr. Gidding!) the last paragraph of which is as hesitatingly give it to the former, and thus he would be elected by a majority of the States; or, if you shall stand out obstinately for VAN BURES, (and perhaps a sense of shame will | ment out. force you to do so,) then the vote of Ohio will be lost. In the mean time, if either of the Whig members from New fraud, falsehood, and hypocrisy which the Locofoco leaders Hampshire, Rhode Island, or Georgia should falter, or happen to be absent from sickness or other cause, Cass would be instantly elected. To secure that consummation the radicals have · Were not prepared nor intended for the property of the gain only one State, which you may give the state of the gain only one State, which you may give the gain only one State, which you may give the gain only one State, which you must gain no less than five, which no man can regard as possible who knows any thing of the present political condition of the House. Hence your I affirm that there is, in all essential particulars, an and the renewal for another term of four years of the misrule Allison letter of the 22d of April. I shall lay the spoilsman in the whole country but what is perfectly delightletter of the 4th of March before my excellent friend, ed with your efforts. They cherish every where the belief that the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, and will take his you are about to give them the vote of Chio. From beneath the folds of Mr. VAN BUREN's clock you can be seen doing your utmost to foist Gen. Cass into the Presidency ; but you I submit whether it is at all probable that I seem to have a hard time of it; for the more you exert your- they received with appropriate honors their Whig brethren should be concerned in concocting a letter for Gen, self, the more be (like the stone of Sysiphus) tumbles down from Washington and Georgetown, who, chartering the steam-

But this is not all. You are powerfully contributing to the the vigor, clearness, and ability which has charae- wicked purpose of certain men in your State, who have de- of march, and a more splendid sight was rarely, if ever, witterized all his correspondence. As he said, in an- liberately entered into a plot to overturn its Government and nessed in our streets. We cannot pretend to give a list of the swer to the imputation of investing some ten thou- to involve public affairs in Obio in irretrievable confusion, if various transparencies, with their devices, which were exhibsand dollars in negro property on the Rio Grande, they cannot otherwise accomplish their political ends. The steel Every description of Liour, alrayst, was used on the that he wished that somebody could prove that he danger from this course has been greatly enhanced by the rehad so much money to spare for any purpose, so I su't of the recent election, and I shall not be surprised if your say that I almost wish that Mr. Gippings might people are called within a brief space to witness scenes of lamentable disorder, if not actual bloodshed. Now, I say to by dense crowds of people. Many of the houses in the streets you, the only ark of safety for your State is the elevation of dreamed of possessing. Mr. CRITTENDEN and my- ZAGRART TATLOR to the Presidency. From LEWIS CASS the plotters will receive countenance and encouragement, if

In conclusion, permit me to say that your assaults on me are without cause or provocation. I have never done you the least injury or treated you otherwise than with respect. But meet the cordial approbation of Whigs every where. having during the late session, incurred your hostility, from some cause which is to me unaccountable, unless for the rea-1. That all sections of the country could rely on his mode- son that I would not consent, as chairman of the Committee ration, his impartiality, and sense of justice, for such a treaton Foreign Affairs, to be the tool of your fanaticism, you great applause.

At the close of the speaking the enthusiasm of the meetment of those agitating and difficult questions (alike hazardous asseiled me causelessly on the floor of the House, which I ment of those agitaing and difficult questions (alike hyzardous to the peace of the country and to the perpetuity of our glo-rious Union) as would be satisfactory to all reasonable men, if you continue your aggressions, to carry the war into there assembled. Our friends of Washington and Georgeto

Having thus paid my respects to the Hon. Josuta R. Grashould occupy, investing it with all its original powers and pixus, I now turn to my unknown correspondent, Mr. prerogatives, and would rigidly abstain from any undue exer- Grascony. Thanks, sir, a thousand thanks, for your zeal and diligence in the good Whig cause, and for the suxiety which 3. That he would be strenuous in maintaining the peace of you evidently feel that I should protect myself against the the country, so far as it could be done consistently with our calumny and abuse of a bad man. I desire to say to you national honor; and that he held all wars, except such as are and the gallant Whigs generally of the Buckeye State (whose of a defensive character, and particularly wars of spoliation devotion to the cause we all have so much at heart is the subject of universal admiration) that you should be diligent in 4. That he would call around him a Cabinet of the best, the discharge of the paramount duties which devolve on us as the wisest, and ablest men of the land, to co-operate with him citizens of this great Republic, and that if you shall all act up in administering the Government, in that generous and patriotic fully to the example which your own Ewine and Conwin are setting you and the whole country, I venture to predict that when the sun sets on the 7th of November the glorious

> TRUMAN SMITH WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 25, 1848.

Letter from Mr. Whittlesey.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 25, 1848. DEAR SIR : The letter that Gen. ZACHART TATLOR Wrote on the 4th of March last to yourself and other members of Congress, in answer to a Letter from the same gentlemen under date of the 31st of January, has been read at your reperfect harmony exists in the sentiments and language of the two letters, when the same subjects are discussed or spoken of. And I am of the opinion, that, if the letter of the 4th of March was substituted for that of the 22d of April, General

Most sincerely and respectfully yours, ELISHA WHITTLESEY.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE UNION.

I address you in behalf of the " Central Rough and Ready Club of Washington." The result of the recent elections in Florida, Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, so auspicious of the certain election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, has made the electioneering office-holders and other Locofoco leaders at the seat of Government so reckless and desperate, that they have resolved upon resorting to tricks, strategems, and frauds, in a forlorn attempt to recover their late losses, and to perpetuate the present corrupt Locofeco

dynasty. One of their tricks, to boodwink the public and cover their own acts is, to boldly accuse the Whige of an intent to their neferious business. That organ, of yesterday's date, to only by concealment and calumny. carry out their game, put forth this card

" PENNSYLVANIANS, BEWARE!

Fellow Whigs of the Union, to be "forewarned is to be forearmed." The Locofoco leaders mean to do the very act

in Pennsylvania, has, with other Locofoco leaders in that State, framed a plan or estimate, by which they boast that they will carry Pennsylvania for Cass by an overwhelmof the evil. I do not see how you can reproach me for a want ing majority—increasing the Locofoco majority in Berks of rectitude, until you pay back the money for which you have county alone upwards of one thousand votes. Some of the office-holders in this city have this plan in their possession, and are confident that it will succeed.

devising means to carry out their schemes as regards Maryland.

Another of their tricks has been to charge the Whigs with issuing different lives of Taylor, some for the South and others for the North, while they have sent one life of Cass, representing him as opposed to the Wilmot Proviso, all over the South, and another all over the North, in which not a

South and North, these two different lives of Cass; and when challenged and offered a reward to prove their scandalous charge about the different lives of Taylor, they have

They have, within the last week, been issuing a little panphiet, headed "Read Pennsylvanians, and decide at the Polls," in vast numbers, which they have sent broadcast over is a large slaveholder, would veto the Wilmot Proviso, and would not suit them as well as Gen. Cass, who resides in the been circulating a pamphlet all over the South representing that Gen. Taylor has coalesced with the Wilmot Proviso adocates of the North, and cannot be true to the South ! Our Club has obtained, by purchase, two hundred copies of

these Locofoco pamphlets, issued since the Pennsylvania eleclishers in this city, they refused the execution of the work in

their establishment! It is understood, however, that another printing office in this city is now engaged in getting the docu-Such, fellow Whigs of the Union, is the desperate game of and Government stipendiaries are now playing to keep the people, if they can, from electing Zachary Taylor

We warn you to beware of the schemers and their schem of the tricksters and their tricks, of the corruptionists and

their corruptions! By order of the Central Rough and Ready Club:
RICHARD WALLACH, President. WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 26, 1848.

LATE WHIG MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA

occasion, except, we suppose, booloo matches. Bands of music, stationed at intervels along the line, played patriotic airs, and, in this manner, with loud huzzar, the procession moved through our principal streets, followed on the sidewalks through which the procession passed, and in other parts the town, were brilliamly lighted up, and in the windows some were placed beautiful transparencies. The ladies wel-comed, by waving their handkerchiefs, the Whigs as they the plotters will receive countenance and encouragement, it comed, by waving their handscrenies, the Whigs as they not effective support, and the General Government, under his auspices, will not be on the side of law and order; but in the presence of Zachary Tarkon the hydra-headed monster of Dorrism will not dare to aplift its reiscreant front.

The large audience, in which was a great number of ladies. was addressed in most elequent and heart-stirring speeches by James M. Carrisle, of Washington, Colman Yellott, of Maryland, and JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, of Washington. During the evening the Alexandria Glee Club and the George-town Glee Club sang some of their patriotic songs, amidst

were then escorted to the steamboats by the Whige of Alexandria, and left us for their homes with the hearty good wishes of all. During the evening, at the arrival and departure of the boats, sky-rockets and Bengola lights were displayed. Throughout there was evinced the most elevated spirit and the highest hopes. Every man seemed to be enlisted heartily in the glorious cause, and the zeal exhibited a happy augury of that which pervades the minds of the people every where throughout the country, and which we firmly believe will result in the election of the brave old patriot chief, Zachary TATLOR, to the Presidency.

The following timely warning is copied from the Philadelphia " News :

ANOTHER STUPENHOUS FRAUD IN EMBRIO!-We have eliable intelligence from New York that arrangements are in progress there for the perpetration of another stupendor iraud upon the people of Pennsylvania at the coming Presidential election. In a single ward of that city our friends have ascertained that about one hundred men have been engaged to be brought into this State to vote at the coming elecn for Cass and Butler, and we warn our friends throughout the State, therefore, to be on the look-out for an extensive importation of voters, and to prepare themselves to defend sir rights against these vile agents of Locofocoism.

We give this warning to our friends in time, and hope they will not permit it to pass by unheeded. New York is given up by the friends of Casa as hopeless, and they will consequently ship as many of their voters to Pennsylvania as they can find lodgments for. Indeed, it is well known that several prominent custom-house officers of this city have for severa days past been in New York, and it is more than probable that the object of their mission is to co-operate with the Cass leaders there in perfecting such measures as will carry Penn

DEAD LETTER OFFICE. - A sum of money exceeding two housand dollars has been received at the Dead Letter Office COMMUNICATION.

GENERAL CASS'S DEFENCE.

TO THE FRITORS OF THE INTELLIGENCER. Enjoying, as I have done for thirty years, with a pride which high official favor could never have given me, your biendly esteem, I am sure that not even your well-known and right aversion to discussions degenerating or artfully perverted into personalities, can hinder you from lending the redress of newspaper has, to disarm truth and evidence of their force, first, resorted to individual slander, and then refused all opdo what they have resolved to do themselves. Their organ in portanity of either personal defence or the exhibition of proofs this city (the Washington Union) is the willing instrument in to justify the original charges, which could thus be refuted (!)

> You are aware that I some time since made, before the public of Washington, certain statements as to the character and every body knows that the criminal's counsel, if unscrupuious enough, have nothing left for it but either to kill off the witness, or to attempt that grand juridical expedient so much urged upon the great Pickwick by his footman adviser, Sam. Weller, and set up an alibi. Here the alibi was, to the Cass Lotmen themselves, as desperate as the facts; to destroy, then, no matter how, the credit of the witness, was the only earthly chance for saving the criminal.

Accordingly, one of those movements, called in tactics "a objects of his venom, on the occasion alluded to, I a delinquent in this regard as you have been. Pair off, Whigs. We have found them out, and discovered a part, at attempt to force me to take care of my own person; upon that a desinguent in the occasion and descovered a part, at an amount of the association than offended at mr. G., on free soil! As well might Old Zack have least, of their desperate game. They mean to colonize voters, strategy which Gen. Scott foresaw, from which Gen. Taylor or introduce voters into Pennsylvania from New York, to as suffered, they open "a fire on my rear." It is, however, to great an extent as all the funds they can raise, in any steady men an annoyance, not a war. By it the President way, will admit of. We know here that a Senator of could not rescue his passported aily, Santa Anna; by it his questions as totally inadmissible; and certainly such a plea by Pennsylvania, has been sent for from this city, and thet he equally valiant instruments at home shall not cover the escape has come on here and been consulted as to the best means of of their soldier of "the broken sword," their hero of surrecovering the Keystone State. It is well understood here renders, their statesman of salaries, their patriot of four lines that if his plans and schemes for recovering Pennsylvania suc-ceed, the office of Postmaster General is to be given to him made, upon the Treasury of his country, a greater number of desperate yet successful charges than all our other brave soldiers together ever made upon the enemy.

Worthless, because unsubstantiated, as are the charges against me, which Gen. Cass's skilful advocates offer as the ole defence for him, I have to thank them. With all the public records at their disposal to ransack and to garble, these foolish statements, upon mere hearsay, secretly furnished twelve vents are by servile informers to President Jackson, thrust in the dark (as at Venice) into "the lion's mouth" of his party and personal hate of a Tennessean who had never knuckled to him, are a good certificate, the only sort of certificate good from these men, that not even their menial malice can trump un any thing else against me.

Nor is that all . their charges are not merely an abortion of evidence against me, and thus exceedingly strong testimony discredit on my words, but they must, in the failure of Gen. Cass and his creatures to meet in any other manner the utterdare not go to trial on the true issue-which is his conduct and character, not mine. If there be huge rents in his reputation as a public man, it is not tearing mine as a private citizen that will mend them. Could I be pulled all to tatters, he him : proofs from history; proofs from the public archives; dare not face, and from which their policy and fear, not less than their malignity, would gladly escape to the examination rather than these properly in question-Gen. Lewis Cass's.

Further than by a note, + which the public may read or not, as it likes. I will not break the thread of my remarks to brush away the show of testimony which they have dragged out of the darkness of secret communications to President Jackson

only rejected my claim that it should publish my original state-ment, but refused my personal defence against its own miserable abuse and calt

WESTERN HOTEL, (OPPOSITE UNION OFFICE.) Washington, October 7, 1848.

Sir: Being confined in bed by indisposition, I have had read to me an editorial article in the Union of October 5, under the bed of the Strange Poince." which exists the confined to the Confine Poince. head of "Strange Doings," which article, no one can doubt, refers to myself, and in which you guardedly avoid placing my

refers to myself, and in which you guardedly avoid placing my name before the public.

Why, sir, may I ask, did you withhold my name, and speak of me as a "stranger," when I am well known, and have been for thirty-four years, to many of the respectable inhabitants of this city? You know, sir, that I am no stranger here. I am well known to President Polk, Hon. Cave Johnson, and Daniel Graham. Register of the Treasury, and others from Treasured. well known to President Polk, Hon. Cave Johnson, and Daniel Graham, Register of the Treasury, and others from Tennessee,

LATE WHIG MEETING AT ALEXANDRIA.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

On Thursday night iast, we had the glorious times of 1840 over again in Alexandria, as far as enthusiasm and numbers were concerned. The Whigs turned out in all their strength, with banners, flags, and transparencies. Marching to the wharf, they received with appropriate honors their Whig brethren from Washington and Georgetown, who, chartering the steamboats Phenix, Joseph Johnson, and Salem, came down to visit us "a hoat." Very scon the procession took up the line of march, and a more splendid sight was rarely, if ever, witnessed in our streets. We cannot pretend to give a list of the various transparencies, with their devices, which were exhibited. Every description of Libur, alroys, was used so the a gentleman, and that he did agree to refer the matter to the gentleman named in my charges; and, also, that he did give me an instrument in writing admitting his charge to be untrue; when he puts in a special answer to all these allegations, I will rejoin, and prove before the high tribunal of the American people that my published statements are true. If you are really desirous of doing justice and enlightening the American people, do not give them a garbled statement, obtained by rumor, of what I uttered with deliberation, but publish my remarks as they have been given, and let the public judge for themselves.

By publishing this in the Union you will oblige your obliger servant.

JNO. A. ROGERS, Sr. THOMAS RITCHIE, Esq., Editor of the Union.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 9, 1848.
SIR: I cannot publish your card, and for the reasons which I shall assign in the Union.
Under these circumstances I deem it my duty, without intending the slightest discourtesy, to return you the manuscript which you have sent me.

Your obedient servant. THOMAS RITCHIE. Capt. John A. Rogens, Sr. Western Hotel, Washington.

This notable testimony consists of, first, the certificate ohn Shaugh (November 25, 1834) that my leg was hurt in horse-race in 1813 or 1814, when I was not engaged on public service, there being no troops in that quarter to require the performance of a quartermaster's duties; that he (John Shaugh) is "well satisfied that many respectable persons who were present will testify to the same effect, and be names of uch, in particular, Jacob Miller, Daniel Chambers, and Wm. ons. Second, is a certificate of five signers, (one of them above Jacob Miller,) that John Shaugh is a justice of the peace, and that they believe his statement because they believe his credibility. Third, is another, of Win. Gammon, (July 4, 1836,) that "he heard a gentleman of respectability say that he" (this anonymous gentleman) "was present when" the leg was broken, and that it was in a horse-race; that he (Gamn) "supposes that fifty men could be got to swear to the t;" that among such George Rutledge and Joseph McRhea may be referred to: that D. Alexander can name other wit-nesses, and that "many other important circumstances and facts might be developed against Rogers." Fourth, an appli-cation (by N. Fain, D. Alexander, and W. O. Winston, June 24, 1836) to President Jackson urging him to refe the bill granting me a pension; for that "they believe it can be made manifest" that Rogers was on furlough when his leg was broken; that it was in a horse-race; that there were then no troops east of Knoxville; that "they believe these facts can be substantiated by Wm. Lyons, Jacob Miller, John Shaugh, David Lyons, Lemuei Cambers, John Sprowl, and William Bradley," and that "the people have been taken by surprise as regards the progress of this bill." N. B. This last fact was no doubt meant for an argument to be used by General Jackson in the intended ecto. The surprise, it will be per-

in this city within the last sixty days, nearly the whole of which has been safely returned to those who transmitted it.

that "the within gentlemen state that John A. Rogers is not entitled to a pension;" and to "examine when the bill posses, if it has not been approved." July 2, 1836. Then a second

against me, as to a pension given by Congress for a limb broken while I was engaged in military service. It was not my only wound; for I have not had Gen. Cass's luck either in battle or allowances; but suppose, at worst, that my pittance of one hundred and eighty dollars a year, for a very grievous bodily injury gotten while I was collecting supplies for the marching of the very troops that saved New Orleans, was an imposition, and passed by bill through Congress without the necessary proofs of merit-if that single petty inroad upon the Treasury makes me so black, of what color is Gen. Cass, who has swelled to a millionaire out of his many and huge alyour columns, in a case where the vindictiveness of a party lowances, some of which not even the long official complaisance towards him could sanction, until he came to be a Secretary himself, and went out of the way in order that his subordinate, his momentary locum tenens, his substitute and dependani, might in his absence pass the accounts which nobody else would pass? From the Legislature of my country, yielded by law after two years of public investigation, came the mite I got . whence came his mountains of emolument? From the favor of flattered Administrations, to all of which he was supple in succession, from the elder Adams to Jefferson, from whom he took the bounty of a marshalship, down to the younger Adams, whom he abandoned for Jackson, and Van Buren, whom he deserted for Harrison-a changeling to any power that paid; a sunflower that always turned its faithful face to the God that was in the sky, whether Federal or Republican or Locofoco, and equally ready to cringe to Tyler or fore, about being "cut for the simples," and then to take Col. Benton to his arms, as his escort and sponsor, when he set

> person to the admiring republic! But from these general reminiscences, meant merely to refresh the public mind a little in return for the attack of Gen. warrior or statesman, or patriot of renown. These facts are stated with all estentation in his several electioneering blogra- buted to Hull; but admirable, for " patriotism and eloquence," phies, the materials of all which have obviously been furnished by himself; for not only do they bear the peculiarly shallow and boasiful marks of his personal fictions, but his alone as I will show.

The first of these, much magnified in the "Life of Case" this Lodi, two Protesiiauses at this Troy; but one of them \* The Editor of the Union has, by the following note, not | caught the other by the coat tail, and so got forever the start in immortality. Nay, the very name of this magnanimous competitor has perished. Out of envy, we fear, Gen. Cass has suppressed it. "But," somebody may object, "a witbeen discreetly provided for; Gen. Hamer heard the man. "Ab, then, I give it up; a dead man and a nameless man Cass's tremendous feat of pluck."

There is, however, I must in candor say, one little circumtance which makes the remarkable landing, thus led by Gen. a thing, except in the apocrypha of Gen. Cass's heroism. On the other hand, we have distinct accounts of how the fact was. I might cite from various authorities ; but that of three eye-witnesses shall suffice : First, the "Life of Gen. Hull." lately published from his MSS. by his daughter, Mrs. Camp bell, and his grandson, Mr. Clarke, relates the matter as follows:

"In consequence of this communication (from the Secretary at War) Gen. Hull crossed into Canada July 12, as soon as boats could be collected for that object, in such a manner as to decrive the enemy and cause him to withdraw his forces, so that the American troops landed without opposition."—p.

2dly. How this was managed we learn more particularly from the very clear and importial narrative of Mr. Robert Wallace, (one of Hull's aids-de-camp,) previously published (1842) in the Licking Valley Register, of Covington, Kentucky, given at large in the appendix to "Hull's Life," p. 443. He says, (p. 445 :) "The extent of Gen. Hull's in structions was 'to protect Detroit.' On our arrival there most of our officers and men were eager to cross the line, which the General was not suthorized to do; but, on receiving permission, he moved over at the head of two regiments, and sent back his boats for the remainder. We looked for a warm reception ; but a feint towards Malden, on the previous evening, had induced the enemy to retire to that post

3dly. There is one Gen. Lewis Cass, then Col. Cass, o the Ohio militia-a great hero, but not quite so great a witwho, when his memory was somewhat fresher than now, (vi-delicit, in 1812,) wrote se here ensues, in that statement and Pickensville, which proved to be the detection of the mail who, when his memory was somewhat fresher than now, (viwhich he laid before the Secretary of War (September 12, 1812,) sgainst poor Hull, that, by helping an incompetent Secretary to throw off upon Hull his own large fault in the loss of that army, he (Cass) might build favor for himself upon the ruin and even death of a weak but most injured man, whose former courage and services, if not his advanced years, should have protected him from being made a victim of. Gen. Cass, I repeat, then stated, (see p. 9 of the Baltimore "Life,") in the following words, that, at the time of this landing, they had nobody to oppose them nearer than Malden. eighteen roiles off .

endorsement by him, " Referred to the Pension Office, to re main on file. The law ought to be repealed.

Jackson in the intended ecto. The surprise, it will be perceived from the dates, was the very sudden one of almost two years.

Now, it will be seen that, first, all this, except Shaugh's certificate, is only hearsay testimony; second, that no other of the multitudes referred to as able to vouch for the facts testificate to them; third, that those referred to by name as personally knowing them, (Jacob Miller and D. Alexander,) contradict such knowledge by merely stating that they believe Shaugh, or believe that others can establish them; so that Shaugh's testimony (thus contradicted by the refusal of all others) is the only evidence left out of all these signatures or names, or the whole cloud of unmentioned witnesses. But to proceed.

Then follows an endorsement by A. J. (President Jackson) that "the within gentlemen state that John A. Rogers is not entitled to a pension," and to "examine when the bill passes, if it has not been approved." July 2, 1836. Then a second

"When the forces landed in Canada they landed with ardent zeal, and stimulated with the hope of conquest.

centry appeared in view of us, and, had an immediate
vigorous attack been made on Malden, it would doubtless
fallen an casy victory."

What, then, becomes of this, Gen. Cass's vaunted piece of valor? Why, it sinks, when understood, into the daring deed of one who, being ferried over a smooth river to an easy shore, is the first (heroic soul!) to jump out!

But other prodigies of courage came hard after; and, indeed, in this amazing military genius, they tread on each other's heels. He writ a terrible proclamation-a proclamation that, though it was June, froze up the blood of all Upper Canada, and sank the British thermometers quite down to Montreal. For fifteen years this frightful piece of paper was (Hull being ruined and ridiculous) looked on as preposterous enough; but, Hull being dead, it instantly became not only the production of Gen. Cass, but an admirable specimen of military eloquence! To him the many "Lives" all assign it, with high encomium. That which I quote says, (p. 8:)

"On entering Canada Gen. Hull distributed a proclamation among the inhabitants, which, at the time, had much notoriety, and was generally ascribed to Col. Cass: it is now known that he wrote it. Whatever (opinion) may have been entertained of the inglorious descent from promise to ful-filment, it was generally regarded as a high-spirited, eloquent, and patriotic document."

Now, "doctors differ"-yea, even democratic ones; for to Polk, to exalt Louis Philippe or to hail those who pulled that literary light of Locofocoism, Mr. Charles Jared Ingerhim down : to denounce Mr. Polk's course in the Oregon busi- soll, characterizes this very composition, in his "History of ness, and then to be his champion in the Senate; to be insulted in the face of the nation by Col. Beaton as man never was becapture of that post, before news of the declaration of war was sent him,) "if not before his march (into Canada) began, forth, after his nomination, to show the royal goodliness of his heralded by pompous and threatening proclamation." again (p. 82) he says, "Hull's vaporing proclamation only provoked Gen. Brock to confront him." True, Mr. Ingersoll's judgment would probably have been reversed if he had Cass's creatures, I must turn once more to particular facts in known the performance to be that of his own candidate. And his history, which he has been allowed to palm off upon the thus the merit of this singular document has ever been rather world as quite glorious-that is, glorious, if glory is to be a hard to settle, among democratic critics : it is detestable or exthing upon that small scale which can make him somebody, a cellent, according as it is supposed to be written by this or that author; mere "veporing" rumfustian, as long as attriwhen claimed by Gen. Cass. One very remarkable quality in the exploits of this thun-

derbolt of war and of the goose-quill is, that his deeds are such can they be, because nobody but Mr. Cass ever thought of as nobody would ever have heard of nor suspected, but for occupying himself with Mr. Cass's exploits; and History, himself. If, braving a thousand deaths, he invades Canada, which any other inventor would consult for a subject so little | the foremost of the many heroes in Hull's army, it is from him known, is either silent about them, or flatly contradicts them, alone that we learn the dreadful fact. Nay, but for him, we should have been ignorant of the immortal circumstance of his catching a rival hero by the coat-tail and whipping ahead published in the Union, and pompously touched upon in all bis other biographies, is, that when Hull invaded Canada, he, the heroic Cass, was the first man in the army who dured to nada by his conquering arms. And if such is his selfset his foot on that fatal shore. One would think from his commemoration in each bloody business where (as he says) vaunting parrative that it bristled with death: that Alexan-"no enemy was in sight," we may imagine how he sets forth der the Great's exploit in crossing the Granicus, or Napoleon his next achievement, where, with two hundred and eighty to the impossibility of fixing any real stain on my character or at the deadly bridge of Lodi did not surpass it; or that he men, he positively came in view of one of the hostile pickets, was a modern Protesilaus, who, when oracles had foretold that consisting of perhaps fifty men, who fled at his approach. the first Greek who touched the Trojan strand should die and For this, see his report to Gen. Hull (given at length on p. 8 ly dishonoring accusations which I have brought against him, be taken as a clear admission on his part that he cannot and tary victim of valor and fate. Nay, to make the valiant fact

Aux-Canards, which he calls Canus. We will examine the more authentic and quiet the incredulity with which some facts of this fierce fight, in which (according to himself) not a people listen to all tales of amazing bravery, a witness is man was killed on our side, nor an American wounded, alproduced—an anonymous witness! While Gen. Cass was "on though he would have us believe that there was an action at his tour through Ohio," (apparently in 1844,) he was accost- the bridge, and that the beaten enemy made three stands in would be none the less in rags. There stand the proofs against ed by a man, who said, "I can't let you pass without speak. their retreat. But observe his own account of the affair. He ing to you. You don't know me, General?" Gen. Cass 1e. finds the bridge guarded by fifty men, obviously without canproofs from his own hand; proofs therefore which he and they plied that he did not. "Well, sir," said he, "I was the first non, since he mentions none. What, then, was the difficulman in your regiment to jump out of the boat on the Cana- ty of forcing it, with near six to one? But he (this mighty dian shore." "No you were not," said Gen. Cass, "I was river-crosser) does not dare to make the attempt : no. he of any body's acts, any body's merits, any body's allowances, the first man myself on shore." "True," said the other, "I marches his main body (all on foot) to a ford, five miles jumped out first into the river to get ahead of you, but you above; and Malden (where the enemy was in force) being held me back and got ahead of me." [See biography printed only four miles off, he thus gave them, by his brave generalat Baltimore by N. Hickman, p. 47.] There were thus, it ship, time to reinforce-which he says "they were doing all appears, two Alexanders at this Granicus, two Napoleons at the afternoon." This, however, cannot be true : for, having the men and camoon at hand, they would clearly have sent force enough, if they meant to defend the bridge; or, if it was of any importance, they would have destroyed it. Well: our Hannibal marches, like "the King of France with forty thousand men," first up the river, on one side, and then down ness without a name is no witness." No matter : that hes the river, on the other ; making ten miles. By the time he "came in sight of the enemy," it was sunset : so he himself says. But, lo! his troops had kept too near the river-bank, are witnesses that must convince every body of even General and, coming to an impassable creek, found themselves obliged "to march up a mile, in order to effect a passage." Here, then, was two more miles to be marched after sunset. Must it not, then, have been dark before, over unknown ground, Cass, a thing somewhat less desperately intrepid, at least in a and "without a guide," they reached the bridge and the foe military sense, than he himself would pass it for. After all, That for, he says, had meantime become of "a number conthe daringness of the act depended not a little on the presence | siderably exceeding his," and had ad time to make their it is certain there was none. Gen. Cass himself does not dare had not ventured to attack them with five and a half times directly to state that there was; that would have been hazard- their force, when they were "unprepared" and without deous and provoked exposure; but the whole story which he fences, falls at once upon "a considerably superior force," in has put into the mouths of the biographers is meant to convey their "defences!" Well, they take to flight at his "first to the minds of the uninformed no other impression than that fire;" he pursues: three times they rally; three times he the crossing was a most perilous one. Yet no report, no nar- again puts them to flight. He chases them half a mile : but rative, no witness, oral or written, has ever mentioned the night arrives just then and saves them from his exterminating slightest show of hostility as offered, when our troops upon arm! Such is his own absurd story. But who can believe, this occasion approached the Canadian shore. If a gun had for a moment, that between sunset and dark Gen. Cass could been fired, if a red coat manifested himself, surely somebody have murched two miles, fought, pursued, driven the rallied would have mentioned it. But no; there is no hint of such enemy before him three times, and chased him haif a mile? Who can hesitate to judge the whole fight a pure fiction? And either it was that, or it is a very curious specimen of General Cass's boldness and skill as a commander. But Gen. Hull evidently thought the whole battle an imaginary one : for his papers (Life of Hull, p. 341) pass the whole thing over with but the following mention : " Meantime, on July 16, Cols. Cass and Miller were detached, with 280 men, towards Malden, and took possession of the bridge over the Aux Canarde, the British picket-guard flying at their approach.

Fellow-citizens, you have before you Lewis Cass. What he is as a civilian, let his monstrous allowances, let his servikity to many Administrations, let his course in the Mexican war, let his conduct on the Oregon question and the Wilmot proviso, let his manifest destiny doctrines say ; and, as a military man, these first vaunted facts in his "Life." I have given you the first three as a specimen. From them you can see how the rest would stand examination. There is a limit of time and space, or I would make his soldiership and his statesmanship equally ridiculous. I am a very plain man: but perhaps I can make not only myself understood but Gen. JOHN A. ROGERS.

ARREST OF A MAIL CONTRACTOR FOR MAPL ROBBERT. The following is from the Columbus (Miss.) Whig of the 12th instant. The Jack Curry here mentioned was a mail

contractor upon the line from which he purloined letters : "On last Tuesday evening week our postmaster and an agent of the Post Office Department set a trap in which to try

"For some time past the Eastern mail has been purlois so that it was unsafe to send money off in it. No one in this community could have been made to believe on Wednesday morning, prior to the arrest and confession of Jack Curry, that he was the guilty person, but it proved to be an indisputable fact, as the package of letters started out the evening before

THE BURNISO OF THE STEAMER "PINEY WOODS."-It is supposed that the persons lost by the burning of the Piney Woods, besides Mr. Duncan, whose body was found, were Mr. McNeil and wife, of New Orleans; Mrs. Nicol and two children; two young daughters of Mr. J. H. Harvey; the father also of Mrs. McNeil and Mrs. Nicol; two negro girls belonging to Mr. Harvey; a Mr. Brown, of Clinton; two negro men and one negro woman, belonging to the boat. The little boy who swam so well, and was saved, was the son of Mr. Harvey. The boat was a total lose, and nothing was saved from her. Parties are in search of the bodies of the drowned.—N. O. Com. Bulletin of Oct. 12.

MAIL FOR OREGON.—A mail for Oregon and California will be conveyed from New York or Norfolk, about the 10th of November, by Judge Bryant, lately appointed to the Supreme Court of Oregon. He will proceed in a Government vessel to Chagres, cross the Isthmus to Panams, and there take a United States mail-steamer for California and Oregon.

A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans states that a great fire occurred at Alexandria, on Red river, the 18th in-stant, by which six squares, all stores, back of the Republi-can printing office, were destroyed; the loss is half a million,